THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 16 JULY, 1833. [NO. 2258.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of EDWARD PEARSON, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Service, of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to HARRIETT PEARSON, Widow and Executrix of the said deceased; all person interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated 15th day of July, 1833.

J. P. LARKINS,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BOYE MOTEEVOW, the Widow and Executrix of SHAH TARACHUND MOTEECHUND, deceased, having contracted with TUCKER RUTTONSEYDHARSEY, to sell a Dwelling House situated in Bhoewadda street (first), without the Town Walls of Bombay, at Bagoonath Mhadowjee's Garden, upon Fujjurdaree ground, and opposite to Goverdhunjee Nathjee Maharaz; if any person or persons have any claims or demands, by way of Mortgage, Inheritable right, or otherwise, they are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser at his House, near *Calbadavie*, without the Fort Walls, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will he precluded therefrom.—Dated Bombay, this 16th day of July, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખભંર ફીમાંથી આપીએચજે
બાજ ઓટીવહુ તે મરનાર શાહા તારાચંદ
દ મોતીચંદની વીઢવા તથા વફીદાટણ એ
બાજએ મોટુ ઘેકેર એક ઠકર રટંનશી
ઘારશીને વેચાતુ આપવાનુ શાટુ ફીધુંછે
એ ઘેકેર શ્રી ભાહારફોટ પેઢેલાં ળોજવા
ડાનાં ઓફોલામો રઘુનાઠ માહાઘવજીની
વાડીમોન્ટરજંદારી જમીન ઉપર ગાંકરધંન
જી નઠિજી માહારાજની શામબેંકે એ ઉ
પર કરએક લોક અથવા લોકોનો ગીરવી
અથવા વારશો અથવા બીજી રીતનો દા
વો અથવા માંગણ પોચંતુ કોએતો તેનો
એને બંણા ઠકરચજે આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની
મુદતમાં ખરીદદારને ભાહારફોટ ઢાલબા
દેવી આગાલનો ઘેકેરમો જફેર કરે—મુદ
તપછી ફોજનો દાવો ઢબુલ કરશે નહી—
તારીખ ૧૬ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૩

TO BE LET, OR SOLD—The BAKERY, situated in the Kandree Warree, Kalbadavy Street, near Mamahdavy Chowky, late the property of ANTONIO DE GAMA, and BENTO DE GAMA, Bakers, Assessed No. 6, and taxed No. 461. For particulars—Apply to Mr. FRANCIS X. DE SILVA, at Cavel.

JUST Published—The number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE, At the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.

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THE fine A. I. Ship NEW GROVE, of 500 Tons, R. BROWN, Commander. Daily expected, and will have quick dispatch. This Ship carries a surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to RITCHIE STEUART & CO.

Bombay, 15th July, 1833.

CHURCH GATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—It is drowsy work this hot, maggy, wet, weather, ashore, and nothing particular to do.—I'd been hearing the trials till I was tired, and what they said about this order at the Church Gate, when some one very kindly gave me your paper to read; so having glanced over the advertisements, and particularly seen that my own was put in right, I began to read H. P's. letter about Sinde and the trade up the Indus, in which I felt a good deal of interest; but somehow—to be honest—I caught myself two or three times going twice over the same line, but by jumping up smartly in my seat, opening my eyes as wide as I could, quick, two or three times running, and shaking my ears, I managed to reach the end; so that I believe I could tell pretty well what it was about. When I had done that, I began your leading article, and I guess had got as far as "investigating the merits of the Church Gate case;" for I found myself of a sudden in a crowd a-top of the outer Gate of the Fort. There was a fine flourish of Trumpets and the Parsees and Gentoo people in a great many of their carriages and gigs waiting outside, shouted "See the conquering Hero comes;" and a splendid dashing equipage, with four Horses and out-riders, passed; and it was proclaimed aloud, "There has been an old Law that no carriages of the natives shall go in at this gate during Church time." "Let justice be equal" says I. "No difference shall be between the whites and blacks and the Law shall henceforth be the same to both European and Native." I thought this very right, and was so delighted to hear it, that immediately I was seated in this fine Carriage, alongside the great people in it, and we were whirled away from the crowd; till, of a sudden, I perceived that I was a skinny Gentoo Gentleman, and we had only two Horses, and a Coachman in place of postilions, and my two companions were English Gentlemen, but not the great people I had just been with. It also seemed, that we were driving to the Fort Gates, instead of from them. We passed that Great Governor's marble statue and he frowned. "So" said I, "My friends!—you see—that is a very unlucky omen!—no?—but they did not speak a word, only they sharpened their lips and looked firm, and very determined. —Immediately when we came near the Bridge a soldier on sentry with his Musket stopped the coach, and the Fort Gate was shut, and in an instant—as quick as thought—my Friends shot head-foremost through the front windows, and then were *made-a-more-fuss'd* into two fighting rams; but they still seemed my two friends, and they lowered their heads to butt, and flew with their fullest force right at the spiked gate—Horror shot through my heart, I shrieked out to them "That's never the way to open the gates,—ask the Commander of the Fort civilly to let us *all* in, and take my word for it, as he was reasonable in laying down the Law, he will be the same in taking it off again, if it is annoying and not necessary." They ran so fast that I could not have got the words out, when they smashed their heads, both of them, against the spikes—and the blood and brains flew in all quarters. I jumped up with the shock wider awake than I had been before, and read my last line over again "investigating the merits of the Church Gate case."

I thought this was a queer dream about it, and immediately wrote the whole down where I sat in the Court house. If you think it worth printing why, you're welcome.

Your obedient servant,
Saturday. NAP. SNOOZE.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Second Lieut. G. P. Baynes, from Nugger.

DEPARTURES.

Captain Master's H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, to Kirkee.
—Houston,.....do. ..... do.....do.
—Ogle,.....do. ..... do.....do.
Lieut. Harrison,..do. ..... do.....do.
—Dalbiac,.....do. ..... do.....do.
Cornet Hinde,....do. ..... do.....do.
Dr. Graves,.....do. ..... do.....do.
Ensign Wood, 17th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Assistant Surgeon John Archibald, H. M. 40th Regt. to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

At Ahmedabad, on the night of the 4th Inst., Myrthe Antoinette, Wife of Lieut. Col. W. G. White, Artillery.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

July 12th—Ship Sultana, D. McGregor, Master, from Mocha 1st July, 1833.

Passengers.—John Russell, Esq. from England, via Egypt, and 37 Natives from Mocha.

—Ship Futtell Raymon, Saboo bin Tyab, Naiquedah, from Mocha 20th. June.

Passengers.—Mr. Waghorn, one European Boy, and 40 Natives.

—14th. French Ship La Pactoile, Martin Bousses, Master, from Bordeaux 9th March, and Mauritius 22d June 1833.

DEPARTURES.

None since our last.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Thames, Lady Melville, Farquharson, and Herefordshire.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Cumbrian, Sarah, Ranger, Minerva, Egyptian. Diamond, Hall, Elizabeth, Charles Kerr, Hero, and Majestic.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, Sultana, and Pittamber.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—La Pactoile.
ARAB—Futtell Raymon.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 16 *JULY*, 1833.

The *Sultana* and an Arab ship have arrived within the last day or two from Mocha, which they left about the 20th ult.; but afford no later news, either from Egypt or Syria, than we have already obtained. It appears by them, that Mocha, Hodieda, and Judda, still continue in a most unsettled state from the insurrection of the Albanian troops in the service of Mahomed Ali. The Pacha has hitherto been unable to spare a sufficient force to retake the places they have got possession of, and the commerce of the Red Sea remains entirely at their mercy. It was supposed, however, that the termination of the war with the Sultan would allow of an Egyptian force being speedily despatched against them, in which case their immediate subjection is almost certain.

One of these vessels from Mocha has brought Mr. Waghorn to Bombay. We understand he has completely abandoned his plan for steaming round the cape of Good Hope, and has come out with one for opening a communication with home by way of the Red Sea. This is shortly to appear for the benefit of the public.

We are requested to state that the meeting of the shareholders in Byculla Church called on Friday, the 12th. Instant, was adjourned to Tuesday the 6th. of August. The wetness of the day, and important public business prevented several Gentlemen from attending the meeting. The work in the church was not completed, and the opening of the Church has been in consequence postponed until the beginning of August.

The Church Gate case, though rather unceremoniously dismissed by the Grand Jury, appears destined to survive this disgrace, by haunting the brain of an unfortunate wight, whose communication to us upon the subject will be found in a preceding column.—In his way we think we may venture to back our correspondent, against the redoubtable Dominie Sampson Junior.

The Calcutta papers of the 28th. ult. mention the arrival of a vessel, from the United States the 23d. of March, with important intelligence regarding the dispute between the state of South Carolina and the federal Government. It appears that Mr. Clay the late secretary of state, had introduced a bill into the House of Representatives for a new Tariff, by which the duties upon articles of foreign manufacture are to be reduced from 90, to 20, and in some instances to 10 per cent. This bill therefore, should it pass the legislature, of which there appears to be little doubt, will remove many, if not all, of the principal grievances complained of in the southern portion of the Union, and may be regarded as the death blow of the American protective system.

The hostile attitude, however, assumed by the Carolinians, has not yet been given up; but the excitement which led to it has greatly subsided, and there is no doubt will cease entirely upon the adoption of the pacific measures which were before Congress.

This method of reconciling the state of South Carolina, and of terminating one of the most serious disputes in which the United States have ever been engaged, may perhaps be regarded fortunate inasmuch as it secures the abandonment of a wretched system of commercial policy and the integrity of the federal government for the present. But at the same time, is by no means satisfactory in other respects, nor promises a long continuance of internal tranquillity; for by tacitly sanctioning the right of a minority to appeal to arms whenever more legitimate means fail, it destroys the basis upon which the Government of the country is conducted, and affords a precedent of the very worst kind. Who can now be at all certain that a small portion of the nation will not at any time follow the example set by the state of South Carolina, and relying upon the general dread of a civil war, and a dissolution of the union, attempt to carry its measures by the mere force of threats?

There are besides many questions to settle in the United States which require a sacrifice of local interests, and upon which there has long been a tendency on the part of individual states to resort to extreme measures, such for instance as the question of Indian lands, and the still more exciting and difficult one of slavery. All these we fear may now be looked upon as containing the germe of scenes such as that which has just terminated in Charleston, and if the body of the nation should in future be found more determined, of civil war. Nor are some of them likely to be very remote in their operation, for the plans now in contemplation in England for improving the condition of the slaves in our West India colonies, cannot fail to produce an important change in the United States, whenever they are carried into execution. The northern states have long demanded their southern brethren to relax the severity of their slave laws, and when our Government have set an example, will probably insist upon its being followed. The southern states however, look upon every attempt of this kind as an invasion of their rights, and, as they have been ready to take up arms for the purpose of getting rid of a duty upon the manufactures they consume, there can be little doubt will do so again when the bulk of their property is threatened with destruction. The question therefore, of the rights of the slave population, which has always been regarded as most dangerous to the union, will in all probability, ere long, occasion another violent convulsion in that country, and the success of the state of South Carolina will probably induce every slave state to resort at once to extreme measures.

CALCUTTA.

The *India Gazette* has anticipated us to-day in his notice of Mr. Bell's "Comparative view of the External Commerce of Bengal during the years 1831-32 and 1832-33."

We were much gratified to find that the public testimony, and his own conviction of the usefulness of a work of this kind had encouraged Mr. Bell to persevere in the publication of his valuable tables.

There is a decrease in the declared value of last year's Imports compared with those of the preceding year, those of 1831-32 amounting in

Merchandize to.....	Rs.	2,26,15,279
and Treasure.....		37,31,578
	Rs.	2,63,46,857
Against imports of 1832-33,		
Merchandize.....	1,92,91,199	
Treasure.....	46,96,563	
		2,39,87,762
Decrease in 1832-33.....	Rs.	23,59,098

which is the more remarkable since the markets are felt to be as much over-stocked and in general even more depressed than in the preceding period, and moreover, there was then also a falling off, by comparison with the year immediately preceding, to the extent of Rs. 65,18,928.

The exports of the two last years, respectively compared in the same manner, shew a small increase of Rupees 68,039 in 1831-32, and a considerable one, as follows, in 1832-33, being

in 1831-32 Merchandize,.....	Rs,	3,53,61,424
Treasure,.....		40,56,612
	Rupees,	3,94,18,036
1832-33 Merchandize,	Rs.	3,64,68,903
Treasure,.....		58,97,068
		4,24,65,971
Increase in 1832-33.....	Rupees,	30,47,935

We suspected the falling off in the Imports to be more apparent that real, arising from perhaps an increasing tendency to undervalue goods entered, not as formerly by Invoice, but upon the *ad-valorem* principle. This however does not appear to have been the case. There is indeed a reduction of about 8 per cent. per piece on the valuations of Cotton Piece Goods, but this may not exceed their relative depreciation in the Calcutta market. The falling off has been chiefly in the following articles:—

	1831-32.	1832-33.
Alum,.....Rs.	50,798	10,123
Copper,.....	40,17,437	29,29,074
Spelter,.....	2,99,583	1,30,948
Lead,.....	1,03,448	1,65,563
Iron,.....	5,52,446	4,19,651
Steel,.....	85,377	68,412
Cotton Piece Goods,....	45,64,047	42,64,707
Cotton Twist,.....	42,85,517	23,87,807
Wollens,.....	13,60,940	8,03,705
Spices,.....	1,24,398	68,132
Teak Timber,.....	2,38,105	1,89,532

But there are some articles which shew a large increase. We shall merely mention the names, —Cotton (for the Gloster Mills), Corals, Deers' Horns, Guns and Pistols, Haberdasherry, Quicksilver, Pepper, Silk Goods, Tea and Wines, especially Sherry, Claret and Champagne.

The exports have decreased nearly 4 lakhs in Cotton, about 2 lakhs in Raw Silk, 5 lakhs in Saltpetre, nearly a lakh and a half in Lac Dye, about 80,000 rupees in Shell Lac; and per contra have increased nearly 12 lakhs in Indigo, 11 lakhs in Rice, of which the quantity exported is nearly twice as much as in 1831-32, a lakh and a quarter in Safflower, above a lakh in Skins, and a couple of lakhs in sundry minor articles. The value of the Opium exported in each of the two years is the same within 60,000 rupees, although the quantity was 7477 Chests in 1831-32, and 9408 in 1832-33.

The markable increase in the quantity of Rice exported, occurred chiefly in the following trades:—

	1831-32	1832-33
Great Britain,...Rupees,	3,64,957	5,85,768
Mauritius,.....	3,74,152	5,46,778
Madras Coast,.....	24,000	7,30,125

Yet so much is the consumption of Rice

extended at Mauritius, that, in April last, the augmented supply was nearly all consumed, and it was found necessary to open the ports to foreign flags. Two French vessels, loaded here for Bourbon, took advantage thereof, and sold their cargoes at Port Louis, one of them, the *Hindu*, for 4 Dollars per Bag.

The Company's exports shew little difference in two years, except an increase of 2½ Lakhs in Sugar, and nearly a Lakh in Saltpetre.

It would be unfair to Mr. Bell to give an abstract of his general results in a tabular form: we shall therefore merely add, that that the trade with Great Britain has fallen off Rs. 33,62,124 in exports; while that of France shews an increase on both, namely, Rs. 4,38,440 in the former, and Rs. 12,40,129 in latter; and that of China, next to Great Britain in importance, an augmentation in the imports of Rs. 17,75,120 (nearly all in bullion) against a reduction of Rs. 14,11,937 in the Exports. The Straits trade has experienced a large extension, chiefly on the side of exports, which shew an augmentation of more than 50 per cent. namely, Rs. 10,43,950. This has occurred almost entirely in the article of Opium, to the extent af 895 Chests to Singapore and 253 Chests to Penang and Malacca, in excess of the quantity shipped the preceding year for the same destinations; while the augmented quantity of Bengal Opium sent to China, was only 783 Chests, which proves the fast increasing importance of the vent for the article in the Straits.—*Calcutta Courier, June* 28.

UNITED STATES.

We have received a file of Bostan papers to the 23d March. The only intelligence of any great interest, which, upon a hasty glance over them, we have been able to discover, is the passing of the New Tariff Bill, which has led to a confident expectation that the differences with South Carolina will very soon be settled. We observe that General Hamilton has resigned the Presidency of the Convention of that State to make way for General Hayne. We give a few extracts from some of the papers.

When the spirit of the South was in its highest state of excitement at the beginning of January, it was stated that 200 negroes at New Orleans had armed themselves to join the Volunteers of South Carolina; but their intentions were frustrated by the arrest of many of them.

The rising generation in America consider themselves as much entitled to move in politics, as the youths of the *Ecole Polytechnique* at Paris. The Students of the Franklin College at Athens, in Georgia, have had a meeting to express "their sentiments on the momentous question," and a Convention of boys has been held at Charleston for the same object. This *movement* among the precocious politicians of the new world is well ridiculed in some of the newspapers, by publishing a set of mock resolutions of an assembly of little girls.

Accounts from Liberia of the 9th December mention the continued progress of that Settlement, and that a rising had taken place among the re-captured Africans at Sierra Leone of which we do not recollect to have seen any account in the English Newspapers. It is said to have cost more than a hundred lives before it was quelled.

The following is an extract from a Boston letter of the 12th March, from a quarter entitled to every confidence:—

Extract from a Letter dated Boston, March 12th. 1833.

The question so long in dispute and which at one moment threatened to divide the Union' is compromised to the satisfaction of all parties. The high duties, on what are called the protected articles, are to be gradually reduced to 20 per cent, while most others have been made free of duty. This arrangement has given stability to all branches of industry, and we shall probably have a very prosperous commercial year. The new Tariff has wholly repealed the duties on many of your staples, say Saltpetre, Shell Lac, Ginger, and reduced the duties on Silks from 38 to 10 per cent. and on Indigo somewhat in the same proportion. I hope this favorable change in our system will induce your Local Government to remove the obstructions in our commerce with India, such as the discriminating duties, &c. We are great consumers of your staples, and shall in 10 or 15 years, want of some articles almost as much as is now consumed in Great Britain.

Our Cotton crop is estimated at 1,100,000 bales against 987 in the preceding one. The stock in England is so much reduced, that I don't look for any decline in prices We consume in our manufactures about 200,000 bales. Such is the fertility of our lands and their cheapness, and the efficiency of our labourers compared with those in Brazil and in India, that we can, in my opinion, undersell all other countries in the article of raw cotton. A fall of 25 to 33⅓ per cent., on the existing prices, would not much diminish the cultivation, which has nearly doubled since 1822, and will probably double again in the coming 15 or 20 years.

Sugar is lower, owng to superabundant crops in Cuba and Brazil, the two finest Sugar countries in the world. When you can export good Benares at 7, and Bengal at 6 Rs. you may come in competition with American Sugars. Coffee is steady at about 50s. per cwt in Europe, and may not be lower. *Cal. Courier, June* 28

AGRA.

At 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Great Gun at this place was burst, other means of breaking it up having proved unsuccessful. The Gun was buried about twenty feet deep in the ground, and 1,000lbs. of gunpowder was employed for the explosion. The report was scarce heard, but the ground was considerably agitated, and a large quantity of the earth was thrown on all sides. As far as we can learn, the Chief Engineer has at length been completely successful. A large portion of the European community, and multitudes of natives, were present to witness the novel spectacle. The inhabitants of the city were so alarmed, that a considerable portion abandoned their houses, and that part of the town in the vicinity of the Fort, was completely deserted.

Those readers, who may feel an interest in the improvement of the kingdom of Oude, will be happy to learn from the Government Gazette that the Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased, at the requisition of His Majesty the King of Oude, to permit Captain Davidson of the corps of Engineers, to enter the royal service at a handsome salary, for the purpose of completing the canal from the Goomty to the Ganges. It is gratifying to see, that His Majesty's attention has been directed to this important point, and the selection of so able an Engineer, guarantees the efficient prosecution of the work. We trust too, the time is not far distant, when we shall hear of the erection of the iron bridges also.

The agricultural community are looking out for the rains with the greatest anxiety. Last year, we observe from the Almanac, slight showers began to fall in our neighbourhood from the middle of June, but did not set in completely till the 14th of July. Should a delay equal to this occur in the present season, it will give the *coup de grace* to the landed interest, all of whose members have been embarrassed, most greatly distressed, and not a few ruined by the failure of the late spring and autumn crops. The village bohrahs or money-lenders too, who have been unable to realize their advances in many instances, are still more disinclined to assist their asamies with tuccavi from fear of a second drought. Another season indeed like the last two, would throw three fourths of the landed estates in this quarter into mortgage and kutkinna.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, June* 29.

SINGAPORE.

We mentioned in a late number that some of the Chinese Merchants residing within this Settlement, being greatly solicitous for the safety of their pucats, trading on the East Coast of the Malayan Peninsula, recently waited on the Hon'ble the Governor, for the purpose of requesting the assistance of Government against the numerous pirates which infest that Coast, and into whose hands these vessels were likely to fall. We noticed also the answer of the Governor, as likewise the determination of the Chinese to charter and arm a small brig at their own expense, to convey the blockaded vessels in safety to this port. Since that period, we find that three of the boats have returned, having contrived to leave Padang river under the darkness of night, and, by keeping out to sea, to elude the pirates along the Coast. The brig, partly in consequence of this, and partly because her owners would not agree as to terms—was not chartered; but the Chinese adopted a wiser and, we hope, a more effectual plan of obtaining assistance and protection against pirates for the future,—by Petitioning the Hon'ble the Governor at some length on the subject. To this they were the more urged, as the pucats which arrived brought accounts that another of their number had not been so fortunate as to elude the pirates, having encountered a number of them off Tringanu, and after a severe conflict,—during which her commander and 9 of the crew were killed, and five others severely wounded,—had fortunately effected her escape by entering Tringanu river. The pirates were so bold that the Rajah of Tringanu was obliged to fire guns from the shore, in order to disperse and drive them off. This boat has property on board to the amount of about Drs. 14,000, belonging to Chinese merchants residing here; and being unable to leave Tringanu, the Chinese are extremely anxious for assistance from Government. The following is a copy of the Petition which was presented to the Governor on Saturday last (the 4th inst.) by a number of the above native merchants in a body. Thirty-nine or forty signatures were attached to the document, which, in fact, comprise the names of the most influential and the wealthiest among that class of inhabitants.

To THE HON'BLE ROBERT IBBETSON, ESQ.,
Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the Undersigned Inhabitants of Singapore,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your Petitioners are Merchants and Traders residing within this Settlement, through whose hands the greatest portion of the native trade of this commercial colony has continued to pass for several years—a trade, the total value of which is officially estimated at about two millions of Spanish Dollars per annum, but which in the opinion of your Petitioners, is intrinsically worth more than that sum;—a trade that constitutes the active channel by which the large quantities of British and Indo-British manufactures annually imported into this Settlement are diffused throughout the Malayan Archipelago; and by which the Markets of England and India are supplied with many valuable articles of commerce, the productions of these regions.

2nd.—That, in upholding and endeavouring to extend this important Commercial intercourse, your Petitioners have heretofore encountered serious obstacles, and experienced many grievous discouragements, which even now press heavily on them. These arise chiefly, if not solely, from the numerous piracies committed on the neighbouring seas, by which your Petitioners, in common with all other traders residing within this Settlement, have suffered many severe losses. These losses are of goods, in which your Petitioners themselves had a direct interest, or which were purchased from them by others, on condition of receiving payment when the said goods were disposed of at native ports; but, being captured, and irrecoverably lost, thro' no fault of those in whose charge they were, (many of these having lost their lives and vessels in defending the property) your Petitioners have been obliged to sustain the full weight of these losses themselves, and eventually to impose an indirect tax on the commerce of the place, in order to repay themselves in some measure.

3rd.—That your Petitioners, having no desire to excite the attention of Government to these matters by making exaggerated statements of their own, beg respectfully to refer your Honor to the numerous depositions which continue to be made, year after year, at the Police Office, regarding the robberies and other atrocities committed by pirates on peaceable native vessels trading with this port. Many other piratical acts have often been heard of, which were never officially reported, but which your Petitioners generally know to have happened, thro' private information given by natives. On a fair calculation, your Petitioners estimate the amount of losses sustained by Traders residing within this Settlement, thro' piracy, to be about fifteen to twenty thousand Sp. Dollars *annually*, a heavy burden for a young and rising Colony to bear.

This serious evil, your Petitioners grieve to relate has existed for several years, and, in place of decreasing, through the vigilance and protecting energy of Government, has increased of late to an alarming extent, especially as it affects the commerce carried on with the East Coast of the Malayan Peninsula. This Commerce, your Petitioners beg respectfully to state, forms by far the most valuable portion of the trade conducted by native craft, amounting in value, at the present period, to about on million of Spanish Dollars per annum. This important trade with a rich Coast, which is professedly under the protection of the British Government, possesses, the more interest and advantage as it is the peculiar offspring of this Colony, and is confined exclusively to it; and under sufficient protection, and with well-deserved encouragement, your Petitioners do not hesitate to aver that it could yet be extended to a most profitable and beneficial degree.

4th.—That your Petitioners, being desirous of drawing your Honor's particular attention to the deplorable predicament in which the abovementioned Trade is placed, at the present moment, by the number of pirates which infest the East Coast for the purpose of intercepting it, do humbly request your Honor's attention to the Depositions taken before R. F. Wingrove, Esq., as Police Magistrate, on Saturday last, (the 27th inst.) regarding Pirates on the said Coast. One sampan pucat, conveying gold-dust, tin and other valuable articles of commerce to this Settlement, amounting altogether in value to upwards of 14,000 Drs., has been attacked and was nearly captured at the very entrace of Tringanu River, even within reach of the guns on shore. During the conflict which this boat sustained, ten of her crew were killed, and five others were severely wounded by the Pirates. In additions to this occurrence, some of your Petitioners can produce letters from natives living on the Coast, which state that two Tringanu prows and one from Pahang were lately captured by pirates, some of the crews having likewise lost their lives. Your Petitioners, from all accounts, do believe that there are, at this moment, not less than 40 or 50 piratical prows thus actively engaged on the East Coast, and concur in the general feeling that these craft, emboldened by long impunity, have proved, and continue to prove, a most grievous detriment and drawback to the trade and prosperity of this Settlement.

5th.—That your Petitioners, being anxious to confirm their statements by recorded facts, beg further to refer your Honor to the unfortunate case of the Naquodah PANG, whose boat, in proceeding from this port to Pahang with goods on board to the amount of upwards of 10,000 to 12,000 Spanish Dollars in value, was captured off *Pulo Tingih* in November last, and out of 23 men who had embarked in her, twelve only returned to this Settlement, after having undergone many hardships. Depositions to this effect were taken at the Police Office shortly after the occurrence. Your Petitioners beg likewise to refer your Honor to the case of the RAJAH OF TRINGANU'S tope, laden with valuable produce for this Settlement, which was captured a short time previous to the above, off *Pulo Tingih*, also, and brought into *Kemaman*; also the case of the Naquodah ATEANG, Chinese, whose pucat, in proceeding to *Mintoh* with property to the amount of about 10,000 Spanish Drs., was captured by pirates off *Lingin*. These disasters, involving in themselves a dead loss of upwards of 30,000 Dollars, in which many of your Petitioners are concerned, and sufficient to corroborate their statements, without adducing other instances out of many.

6th.—That your Petitioners, in laying these grievous evils before your Honor, as Chief Ruler of this United Settlement, feel confident that,—in your solicitude for the interests and well-being of this the principal and most valuable portion of your Government,—you will speedily adopt such measures of relief, as in your wisdom may seem most fitting, and as the present urgency requires, there being eight pucats now trading on the Coast, in all of which your Petitioners possesses a deep interest. But your Petitioners entreat that such relief may not be of a temporary [illegible] permanent and constant, so as t[illegible] tinued protection for the fut[illegible] confidence among the traders resid[illegible] Settlement, and those who frequent [illegible] for purposes of Commerce.

7th.—That your Petitioners, in stating their humble and united opinion on the best means of suppressing piracy on the East Coast and elsewhere in this neighbourhood, beg respectfully to suggest the employment of an armed vessel, which should cruize constantly about this station, occasionally proceeding as far north as *Sungorah*, on the East Coast. Your Petitioners understand that the Hon'ble Company possess many cruizing vessels which are attached to Bombay; and as the value of the trade of this Settlement is little inferior to that of Bombay, your Petitioners are of opinion that one or two vessels might be spared from that Presidency for the protection of the trade of this Settlement. Your Petitioners otherwise suggest the necessity of increasing the number of armed boats; one at each Settlement being totally inadequate to afford proper protection to the native rade. Your Petitioners further recommend that threatening letters be written to all neighbouring Rajahs and Chiefs who are suspected of aiding, encouraging and protecting pirates; as also letters to well-disposed Rajahs, requesting their assistance and co-operations in suppressing the nefarious system of piracy which has so long disgraced these regions, and in bringing to condign punishment the savage perpetrators of the atrocities with which it is in general attended. Your Petitioners are in possession of the names of many of the leaders of pirates, which they are at all times ready to give in, when required of them. Your Petitioners humbly suggest the propriety of sending an Expedition to *Pulo Tingih*, which, is well known as a haunt of pirates, and where many of them take shelter when threatened with an attack. The Rajah of Kemaman, to the best of your Petitioners' information, is a notorious abettor of pirates, and your Petitioners entreat the Government will place a watchful eye on his proceedings.

Your Petitioners, in presenting this Petition, are fully confident that your Honor will devote that attention to the various matters it contains which the subject so much requires; and that, through your influence or power, effectual and permanent remedies will be speedily applied.

And Your Petitioners will ever pray.

This Petition, we understand, the Governor, after perusal, was pleased to receive with some degree of approbation; he informed the Chinese merchants that so soon as the H. C. Schooner *Zephyr* was fit to be sent to sea, she should be be despatched to Tringanu; with regard to the Cruizers from Bombay, he could not promise any thing; but would submit the whole Petition to the consideration of the Supreme Government.

The proposal of having one or two Company's Cruizers constantly stationed in this quarter, for the protection of native vessels against pirates, we think, is good, and well deserving the attention of the Supreme Government The commerce of this settlement is certainly of sufficient importance to render such a measure very desirable, and the unaccountable want of proper protection, against pirates, makes it *now* a most necessary step. These cruizers might likewise be employed occasionally in surveying the neigbouring seas, coasts, &c.

On Sunday last H. M. S. *Alligator* returned from her cruize. We understand that H. M. S. *Harrier* has proceeded to Madras, by way of the Straits of Sunda, and that the *Magicienne* and *Wolf* accompany her as far as those Straits, when they will return to this port.

The United States Sloop of War, *Peacock*, 22 guns, Captain D. Geissenger, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Siam the 7th ult. This forenoon she fired a salute of 13 guns, which number was returned by the fort. The schnr. *Reliance* and the *Highland Chief*, were at Banlok when the *Peacock* left.

The arrival of the Barque *Hope*, Captain McCullum, from London the 4th of December, and Cape of Good Hope the 24th February, has put us in possession of London Papers, containing intelligence from England to the 2nd of December.

The few arrivals of the week have furnished us with little or no intelligence worth recording. Letters by the *Laurel*, from Batavia, state that the latest accounts from Padang are to the 10th of March, which continue to confirm the deplorable situation and prospects of the Dutch in Sumatra. No reinforcements have been sent lately from Batavia, for the protection of Padang nor can any be spared.

The first Criminal Session for the present year was opened at the Court House on Monday last the 6th instant, before the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Heath Malkin, Recorder, the Hon'ble Robert Ibbetson, Esquire, Governor, and the Hon'ble Samuel George Bonham, Esq., Resident Counsellor. Several cases have been tried, but the Session not being likely to be closed before to-morrow afternoon, at soonest, we must defer giving our usual report of the business transacted at it until the publication of our next number.

In the mean time we shall only record that we do not remember an occasion on which excuses for not serving were more abundant with the gentlemen of the Grand Jury than on the present. What with committing Justices, gentlemen who have partners on the Jury and none at home to take care of the Godowns, Jurors who have important letters to write, and gentlemen who are despatching ships, about one half at least of the gentlemen drawn by ballot

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our Singapore Grand Juries have nick as blackberries" why they should from duty, and their neighbours it in their stead. This would be merely amusing, if injustice, dissatisfaction, and public inconvenience were not the result of too easy an admission of such excuses.

The U. S. S. *Peacock*, Captain Geissinger, whose arrival we noticed in our last number, left China, we understand, on the 29th of December last, on a diplomatic mission to Cochin china and Siam, having on board an American gentleman, Edmond Roberts, Esq. as special agent of the United States Government.

The *Peacock* at first endeavoured to make *Turon Bay*, but owing to strong contrary winds, and currents, was unable to do so, and finally put into *Phuyen Harbour*, lower down on the same coast. This harbour is said to be a safe and commodious one, well sheltered from the northerly winds. It is distant from the capital, *Hue*, where the king resides, about five or six days journey overland. Owing to various causes, not explained, the object of the Mission was not accomplished, and after remaining at Phuyen, about one month, (from the 5th of January to the 8th of February) the *Peacock* proceeded to Bankok, where the Mission was more successful, having completed a commercial treaty with the Siamese Government. The vessel remained at Bankok, upwards of 6 weeks (from the 18th of Feb. to the 7th of April) when she left for this port. During her stay at Bankok a conflagration took place, by which the whole christian parish of Santa Cruz, consisting of about 150 to 200 huts, was burnt down; two or three lives only were lost.

This parish adjoins the British Factory where the Mission resided.

The *Peacock*, we hear, proceeds to Batavia in a day or two, where the U. S. schur. of war *Boxer* awaits her arrival.

COCHIN CHINA.

Accounts have reached this Settlement from Cochin china, which state that the King has been persecuting the Missionaries and Christians residing in that kingdom. While the *Peacock* was at Siam, a French Missionary arrived there, who had fled from Cochin china to the borders of the country, and had obtained permission from the Siamese Government to repair to Bankok. It was reported that many christians had been compelled to trample on the cross. Are we to attribute these persecutions to the political jealousy of the Cochin chinese Government, or simply to the effects of the rancorous hatred and hostility with which Pagan Rulers in general, from the time of the first introduction of Christianity, have treated those under their control, who dared to embrace the doctrines of Christ?

A letter on this subject, written in French, has been sent us by a Catholic Missionary residing here, and having obtained a translation, we feel happy in giving it publicity. We must observe that the "cangue" is a heavy wooden collar, which criminals in China and Cochin china are generally obliged to wear, or rather bear. *Chronicle, May* 9.

COLOMBO.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CINNAMON TREE.

To the Editor of the Colombo Journal.

Sir,—It was not without some feelings of interest that I perused, in your paper of the 24th April last, a report on Cinnamon, extracted from the Dutch Records of the 25th February 1697, which cannot but be of use to the public at the present advanced stage of the question of that monopoly.

The remoteness of the period in which the report appears to have been framed, would however have made me wish that it was extracted from the memoir, if any, of the Governor Van Eck, or if his successor the Governor Falck, when the Cinnamon Department was in the zenith of importance in all its bearings, as being capable of throwing more light on the subject under discussion; the more so, as the description given in the present report of the several species of Cinnamon growing in this Island does not entirely accord with the terms by which they are respectively known at this day, which induces me respectfully to offer to you a few explanatory remarks on the cultivation, species, and other properties of the Cinnamon tree.

There are various kinds of the Cinnamon tree to be found in Ceylon, but they have been erroneously or fancifully described and classed; for instance, the very genuine sort is called by different names, viz. Penny Kurundoe or Honey Cinnamon, Rase Kurundoe or Sweet Cinnamon, and Nay Kurundoe or Snake Cinnamon, in allusion to its extreme pungency: but in my humble opinion all these three sorts are nothing but one and the same kind, which is known by the name of Rase Kurundoe, which is solely collected for Government, and that the undermentioned are the only real kinds to be found in this country, viz.

Spurious.

1. Rase Kurundoe or Sweet Cinnamon—genuine.
2. Kahate Kurundoe or Astringent Cinnamon
3. Sewel Kurundoe or Slimy Cinnamon
4. Dawoel Kurundoe or Flat Cinnamon, being so called in consequence of the bark getting flat, when dry, instead of contracting or curling as the other,
5. Tunpat Kurundoe or Triad-leaved Cinnamon
6. Welle Kurundoe or Camphor Cinnamon
7. Katoe Kurundoe or Thorny Cinnamon.

The influence of the soil as well as of climate is apt to vary, in some degree, the quality of Cinnamon, and in like manner the Cinnamon produced on marshy land, or on spots subject to inundation, loses both the colour and the sweet taste,—the best soil for its growth is considered to be the white sandy ground with a mixture of earth,—sea breezes and constant exposure to wind being always deemed hostile to the Cinnamon tree, as it draws away the native sap of the tree, and renders the bark insipid or tasteless.—The Cinnamon growing in the districts of Batticaloa and Chilaw, although allowed to be of the genuine quality, have not the smell and flavour of the real Cinnamon, and consequently it is neither collected nor received by Government.

In the earliest period of the conquest of this Island by the English, a certain quantity of Cinnamon seed as well as plants were sent to Bombay, and there sown and attended to in a proper manner and although they grew exceedingly well and attained maturity, yet the bark was found to be of an inferior quality both in point of flavour and smell, owing most probably, to the influence of the soil or climate.

With regard to the great utility of the Cinnamon tree, I need hardly dwell on the subject, it being so perfectly known to the generality of your readers; but suffice it to say that, in addition to its bark, which is so important a commodity, the tree possesses such peculiar properties that there is nothing to be rejected of it, for the very bare stick affords the best fuel, its leaves and roots are applied for distilling of oil, and for other medical purposes, while its flowers form one of the best spices in culinary purposes, and the pulp of its berries is used in making different kinds of excellent cakes among the Kandians.

Should you deem my remarks worthy of notice, I shall feel highly thankful by your inserting this letter in your paper, and am with great esteem.

Sir, your very obedient humble servant,
May 21, 1833. ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

AMERICA.

The State Convention of South-Carolina assembled, according to order on the 11th inst. The President, Gen. Hamilton, on opening the session, made a brief address concerning the objects of its re-assembling. He then suggested that he owed his station, as President of the Convention to the circumstance that he was Governor of the state at the time of his election, and therefore begged leave to resign the chair Gov. Hayne was thereupon elected in his stead. Nothing further was done on the first day.

The proceedings of this Convention will, of course, be regarded with the deepest interest, since it holds in its hands the sovereignty of the Union and the destinies of the country. The peace-offering presented in the tariff bill, will probably be accepted, it may be, with a protest against some of its provisions. The sovereigns of the sovereign states have assured us, personally and through their organs of the press, that it shall be accepted. It was more probable that the sanction of the convention will be refused to the harmless enforcing bill. That will be declared null and void, and of course will be a dead letter. The nullifiers, if we may judge from the tone of their organs do not seem disposed to use their victory, complete and decisive as it is, with moderation. The Columbia Telescope would hardly have ventured to use the language contained the following extract, in the very ear of the convention, unless he were tolerably certain that it would not be rebuked. However true, it may be, it does not become, and would not be approved by a victor determined to pursue advantage with forbearance and generosity.

This little State, in the mere panoply of courage and high principles, has *foiled the swaggering giant of the Union.* Thirty thousand Carolinians have not only AWED *the wild West into respect,*—compelled Pennsylvania stolidity into something like sense—New-York corruption into something like decency—Yankee rapacity into a sort of image of honesty; but all this has been loftily and steadily done, in the face of 17,000—what shall we call them? What epithet is of a shame wide, lasting, and deep enough for the betrayers of the liberties of their own country—the instigators of merciless slaughter—the contrivers of irretrievable servitude against their own struggling State?—*Boston Courier, March* 22.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DRUM-HEAD JUSTICE.

Had Charles the Tenth had a Reformed Parliament, such as ours, he would not have been hurled from the throne for a violation of the Charter. A breach of the Constitution would not have been necessary for the purpose of his ordinances, for a Chamber like our Common's House would have passed a law, enabling him by proclamation to suspend the liberty of the press, the privilege of complaint, and all other constitutional rights and securities. Charles not having a Parliament of the English sort, and wanting such legal authority for his ordinances as is about to be given to the proclamations of the Viceroy of Ireland, was resisted, vanquished by the gallant people, and flung upon our shores. We manage these things differently in England. In this country, tyranny never wants the form of law. When the Constitution stands in the way, Parliament sets it aside, and clears the course for despotism. Poor Polignac! how he must envy our Ministers! In his report to the King, upon which the ordinances proceeded, he held the very language which is now employed by our Ministers to warrant the Irish Coercion Bill.

Against so many evils the law and justice are equally obliged to confess their want of power. It would be superfluous to inquire into the causes that have weakened the power of repression, and have insensibly made it an ineffectual weapon in the hands of the authorities. It is sufficient to appeal to experience, and to show the present state of things.

Let not the reader suppose these the words of Lord Grey in introducing the pending measure to the Lords, the tenour is the same, but the expressions were originally Polignac's in the Ministerial Report to the King of the 26th of July, a few hours before the presses were stopped, and the types were serving for shot. Polignac continued,—

Judicial forms do not easily lend themselves to effectual repression.

The very complaint they make here.

The insufficiency, or even the inutility, of the institutions established in the laws now in force is demonstrated by facts.

The plagiary is obvious; our Whig Ministers have stolen the very words as well as the argument of Polignac. But with the counsels of Ministers the similarity ceases. The majority of 221 in the French Chamber of Deputies made their stand before the gates of liberty, our Majority of 466 pick the lock, and would hold the door to Tarquin himself. When the Constitution was thrown down in Paris, the barricades were thrown up; when the voice of the Press was silenced, the thunder of Artillery was heard; when opinion was pent up it fulminated in powder, and uttered its conclusions in most incontrovertible bullets.

Here in England all such extremities are avoided by the docility of the Parliamentary majority, which by surrendering the rights of the people, and giving tyranny the sanction of statute law, prevents any conflict between an arbitrary executive and an indignant nation. The convenience of being betrayed is exceeding great. Swift blames ladies who suffer the fate of Lucretia, saying, "Why are they so wilful to struggle with men?" The yielding of our patriots, our trusty delegates, save our constitution from any Polignac violation. The legitimate ceremonies are always performed. The Tories throw no obstacles in the way of the game they love—they are obliging panders; they love the vice so well, that they have a prurient pleasure in helping even a rival to it. They play Mephistopheles to the Whig Faust. Alas, poor Margaret! The odds are many against virtue. The apostate is seconded by the enemy of mankind in every act of vice.

We remarked in our lost publication that there is always a class of persons—"those good souls whose credulous morality (observes Burke) is so invaluable a treasure to crafty politicians"—who are ready to take personal security for public liberty. With these men the Constitution is the composition of the Cabinet. They have CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS. The Vizier will do no wrong. Grey is great!

Why, says the *Morning Chronicle*, are Ministers enabled to carry these harsh measures? Because the great majority of a Reformed Parliament have confidence in them that they will not abuse their power. Their majority is not like the majority which protected the atrocities of 1798. That majority would instantly desert them, were they to abuse the powers confided to them to oppressive purposes. The very knowledge of the terms on which they obtain the support of the majority would alone prevent Ministers from abusing their trust. We say, then, confidently, that we do not believe Ministers will act tyrannically under this Bill.

What thoughtlessness is this! Ministers will not abuse their power, Lord Grey at Whitehall will not act tyrannically under this Bill. Probably not. But how will they act in Ireland whom the Bashaw empowers to act? That is the question. The malignity of the tyranny is in the petty agents. The whole force of it descends to men new to authority, and who will make the possession of it a saturnalia to indemnify them for their customary constraints and denials. What control can be exercised over these small depositaries of great powers? What cognizance can be had of their actions? The omnipotence of the Viceroy is unaccompanied with omniscience. He conveys powers whichhe has no means of guiding. It is his function to say of the trailers of sabres and smokers of cigars, the idle, thoughtless soldiery, whose heads wear the feather, and whose heel the iron—light of judgement but of heavy and galling foot in oppression—to this band of the sword and the tinsel, whose business is violence, and whose leisure is trifling—tool and toy—idlers when not employed in the curse of mankind—proverbs of carelessness, transcendent gallants, gay harum-scarum scatter-brained fellows—to these, we say, it is the sublime attribute of the Viceroy to pronounce the word, LET THEM BE JUDGES—AND THEY ARE JUDGES! Such is the omnipotence derivable from Parliament, and with equal ease and effect the same voice might be empowered to say to the judges on the bench,—"Let them be Generals of Division," and they would be Generals of Division; or "Let the Lord High Chancellor be Lord High Admiral," and he would be Lord High Admiral. So wonderful are the powers of Parliament! Should our navy ever again be disorganized by mutiny, should the sailors, wanting confidence, in the skill and good intentions of their officers, refuse obedience, we are now furnished with a rule for the supression of rebellion, and the restoration of order and discipline:—lawyers should by analogy be appointed to the command of ships, barristers of two years' standing, men not unaccustomed to handle a scull between London and Richmond. Should the army be ever in the same ineffective state, as one turn deserves another, the judges who now give place to ensigns may then take their commands, for surely it cannot be contended that there is more preparation and skill necessary for soldiery than for judgment. Were lawyers, upon proclamation by Lord Brougham of disturbed squadrons, to supersede captains in the command of ships, we might not suspect the Ministry of any intention to abuse their powers to the destruction of the navy, and yet entertain a very rational expectation that ships would be cast away. We might believe that the Admiralty would not approve of any improper orders, and yet tremble for the lives of men tossing out in the Bay of Biscay under a wigged and gowned skipper. He is told to command according to Hamilton Moore; but Hamilton Moore is not so easily learnt and administered as the statutes at large are now supposed to be

Though, says Bentham, the laws were as simple as angels are pure, judicature could never be brought within the competence of an uninstructed and unexperienced mind. The application of the law to the fact, the inquiry whether the evidence as exhibited brings the matter of fact within any of the species laid in this or that part of the general map of law, is a task that is and ever will be liable to require a considerable skill in the value of words, considerable degree of proficiency in that abstruse and formidable branch of science, distinguished by the repulsive appellations of logic and metaphysics. The putting together and weighing one against another that multitude of obscure and discordant links, which a cause will sometimes exhibit, of a chain of evidence, is a task to which no ordinary discernment will be equal: the investigating them is a pursuit to which no vulgar measure of sagacicy will suffice. * * * * Once more, note the distinction between *real* justice and *apparent*; instinct may serve a man to do justice; but it requires cultivated reason to show that justice has been done: to make it appear, even to the by-standers who see every thing as it passess; to observe the rules laid down by the law, and to prove, against the severest scrutiny, that those rules have been observed. No art, no science, no corner, however obscure, in the obscurest art or science, that may not furnish questions for the decision of a judge: and judges, it has been thought, may be taken from any counter, or from behind any hedge! The value of a common soldier increases with every day of service; and is the discipline of the judgment-seat a matter of less difficulty than the discipline of the ranks?—*Draught of a Code on the Judicial Establishment.*—*Examiner, March* 10.

ON SEATS.

Mr. Hume proposes a new building for the Commons. He clearly shows that the present House is a very bad House. "The ablest men in England," says he, "have been employed to ventilate the House, but without being able to succeed in it." It cannot be sweetened. It is so foul with jobs, that if the Thames were turned through it the river would run out a sewer. He further showed, that there was not sitting-room for half the Members. Of the Members we may say, in the vulgar idiom, that "there was more than is good of them;" and if Mr. Hume considers the question—whether the House is too small for the Parliament or the Parliament too large for the House, we have no doubt of the conclusion at which he must arrive. For our own poor parts, we should not have the least objection to fling the majority, Whig and Tory, neck and crop into the Thames, and then there would be comfortable room for the motions of our particular friends. There is space we will suppose for a hundred; and it would be pleasant to the people of the United Kingdoms to strike off the five hundred that might be spared without any conceivable detriment to the counsels of the nation. We should like to have the putting up and valuing of them. A mob has no capacity for legislation, and this mob has little superiority over mobs in general; it is of a very low intelligence—a mob which makes a virtuous man feel abashed and discouraged, and which makes a wise one let himself down and vulgarize. The fact is, the House wants stewing down; there are materials in it, but they are all in crudity—a great turnip of a Member here, a bushel of potatoes there, a leek in this place; and for meat, a calf's head with a lemon in its mouth (type of Mr. Spring Rice—folly with sharp sauce,) cow heel, ox palates, rump tails, &c.—all this should be *consommé*, and a heap of stuff that would fill the great-grandfather of kettles, the boiler of a steam-engine of six hundred horse power, might be reduced to the contents of a pipkin, and hardly fill a hollow tooth of poor old Minerva, who is dying of age and atrophy.

Of Mr. Hume's proposal it may be said, that though not the best that could be presented, it is the best that would be received, for we are not so opinionated as to believe the House ripe to rate itself at our valuation, and to entertain our plan of reform; indeed, were it so wise as this, our estimate of its worthlessness would obviously be false; nor do we suppose it prepared for another second best plan we could name, for rolling every twelve Members of the majority (nine Whigs to three Tories) into one, which could be done by a mechanical invention of Mr. Babbage, without in the slightest degree impairing their efficiency, or any loss to the country. But of these projects in a day or two—public intelligence is not yet sufficiently advanced, and we must demonstrate with a cut, showing how the rolling-pin will work, and all about cylinders, and levers, and wheels, and cranks, and what not. At present we must write of men and of their sitting-places as they are; and here our mind brings us to remark upon a constitutional feature never yet touched upon which may account for much of the character of aristocratic opinions—we mean the great importance of seats; which is, doubtless, to speak precisely, either cause or effects of the backward genius of authority. We have a *Bench* of Bishops, a *Bench* Judicial, a *Bench* Magisterial, and *seats* in Parliament, with a *chair* to preside. Swift said, that clothes were the principals in the business of the world, and men the mere adjuncts, or at best clothes-horses; but if clothes be the

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subjects, it is clearly upholstery that governs the world and presides in judicature and legislation: hence the *Cabinet* directs all under the great great-grandfather of arm-chairs, the throne. Whist-players have long been aware of the properties of chairs which win or lose the game, while their occupants only blunder, scold, and win and lose the money. As the needle is magnetized by contact with the loadstone, so that anonymous end of the body whereon mortals sit has become proverbially the seat of honour by contact with the honour of seats, and hence the vivacity with which affronts to it are resented. Hence men having their seats in Parliament are especially called Hon. Gentlemen, in respect, not of any honour in themselves, but of the honour which inheres in their legislative seats—it is the place not the man which is of virtue or credit. All men are of the same account in seats of authority. The merest blunderer that ever babbled at the Bar becomes on the Bench of unquestionable competence. All Princes as they succeed to the throne accede by virtue of the seat to all the virtues and accomplishments. Had we the hands of Briareus, and as many presses to match, we could not say all that is in us on this subject, which indeed penetrates, and goes to the bottom, to the very foundations of society. Suffice it that we have tapped a mystery, and shown a knowledge passing the knowledge of men, which peradventure may have been opened to us in a vision of the night, peradventure by the piercing auger-like attributes of our mind, which will find where truth lie hid, be it in the centre. We believe, however, that the clue to the investigation was natural, and first obtained by observing that if a common lawyer be seated on a seat of wool, the said seat not being a bench, but wool-pack, symbolic of the furniture of the Lords' head, he becomes a supreme judge in equity, and expatiates in sempiternal proceedings, but if he sit on a bench he is a common law judge.

The proverb says that every tub should stand on its own bottom—so let it be with Cæsar—so let it be with Members of Parliament; but great dole was raised at the idea of quitting the nasty old house for a new tabernacle, with seats to match the Members, every man to his measure. Sir Robert Inglis—

Could not but think that the moral feeling of the House would suffer a great shock, in quitting a building which had so often been the scene of the most splendid eloquence of all the great men who had raised the name of this country superior to all others.

Raised the taxes of this country superior to all others, he should have said, and meant to say no doubt, for Sir Robert is a pious man living in the pale of Clapham, where they all speak the truth and go to heaven when they can't help it.—Mr. Fergusson excellently remarked that—

If he had been happy enough to find that the present Members were rendered one jot greater or more illustrious by the memories of the great men of the Pyms and the Hampdens—whose presence had dignified this House, then would he be the last man to propose any alteration in locality; but as he had not found this beneficial result, and as he considered the question as a pure matter of accommodation and convenience, he should certainly support the proposed alteration.

Upon this Mr. Howard rose and spoke in a manner worthy of an aristocratic name. He said of himself what my uncle Toby said if the blue-bottle fly, that the place was big enough for him; but we have lost some of the wisdom that fell from his lips, so we give what we know and dream the rest. The *Chronicle* report says:—

It was dreadful to his mind to propose to change the place where the representatives of Great Britain were to meet. The Romans [renewed laughter] never changed the place of Assembly for their Senate throughout. [The peals of laughter became now so incessant that we found it utterly impossible to do justice to the Hon. Gentleman's eloquent observations for some time; as far as, from disconnected sentences, we could collect, they tended to show that the good or bad success of legislative measures would altogether depend upon the place whence they emanated.]

The seat, the seat's the thing,—that is the quarter of intelligence. We love to help a lam, dog over a stile, and will quote a precedent, which is always a good thing. Mrs. Siddons in the zenith of her reputation, having perforuped in a country theatre, the manager went me to the critical authority of the town and canvassed his admiration. The critic smiled and said, "It is all very well undoubtedly, but it is not the best performance I have seen of the part, for if you remember when Mrs. Abingdon acted it she always stood on the trap-door when she gave the fine lines, "My brain burns, I freeze, distraction, death, and despair. Oh! oh! oh!' Now Mrs. Siddons stood quite in another place in that sublime passage.—*Examiner, March* 10.

THE CURRENCY.

We understand that the members of the Currency Club who formed the deputation to Lord Althorp yesterday have met with a positive refusal of any ministerial sanction to a committee of inquiry on the state of the currency. His Lordship is even said to have told them, that he and his colleagues, whom he had consulted on the subject, thought the agitation of the question at this time so useless, and so likely to be attended with mischievous consequences, that they were determined to give to it all the opposition they were able. A meeting has been held this morning at which it was determined to bring the subject forward in Parliament, but it was not settled, we believe, to what hands the motion was to be intrusted. Mr Attwood and Lord Mahon have both been mentioned, but it is thought the latter will decline, in consequence of the petition now under consideration against his return for Hertford. Mr. Attwood was considered by many of the members to have committed himself to too exclusive a view of the subject. We may mention it as the opinion of the best practical men in the city, that no such inquiry is necessary, and as their wish that Ministers will be firm in their opposition to it, the intimation of which has given great and general satisfaction.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the annexed statement of facts relative to the currency, which it will be exceedingly difficult, we imagine, for the advocates of an extension to parry. This is the only way now left of dealing with them, for to argument they have shown themselves to be quite invulnerable:—

"The currency doctors complain that the currency is greatly contracted, or, in plain words, that there is a great scarcity of money; and, therefore, if we show that money is not scarce, either absolutely and at the present time, or relatively and by comparison with a former period, we shall put them out of court.

"That money is not scarce at this present moment of time any man may be assured, by merely opening his eyes. It is not scarce in London, for the balances belonging to individuals lying unemployed in the Bank of England are greater than were ever before known, and amount probably to 10,000,000*l.*, and the rate of interest on good bills of exchange is 1¾ to 2 per cent.

"Money is not scarce in the country, for the country bankers, not being able to make use of it at home, send large sums to London to seek employment, and the same thing is done by the Scotch bankers.

"In every part of the kingdom therefore, in town and in country, money is not scarce, but superabundant; and, therefore, the currency is not contracted, it being manifestly a contradiction to say that a thing is scarce and small in quantity when there is more of it than can be used; and if we consider the matter in a more enlarged point of view, the same observations will apply, and from the circumstance of the large quantities of silver which during the last 12 years have been poured from this country into the continent, the same superabundance of money exists throughout the greater part of Europe.

"Thus have we shown that money is not scarce but redundant; and this disposes of the positive part of the question.

"The relative part of the question, that is, the present amount of the currency, as compared with its amount at former periods, stands thus:—

"The period when the paper system raged with the greatest fury in this country was from 1810 to 1818; and, according to the excellent and very accurate report of the Lords' committee in 1819, it appears that during the period before referred to the circulation of the Bank of England varied from 23, 0 ,000*l.*, to 28,000,000*l.* and that the circulation of the country bankers varied from 15,000,000*l.*, to 23,000,000*l.*; that the whole circulation varied from about 42,000,000*l.* to about 48,000,000*l.*, and that the average paper circulation of the whole period was 45,290,000*l.* There was no gold in circulation, and the quantity of silver currency was about 4,500,000*l.*, and therefore the account relating to this period will stand after the following manner:—

Paper in circulation	£45,229,000
Silver currency	4,500,000
Average amount of balances in the Bank of England belonging to individuals	1,672,608
	£51,401,608

"And, therefore, the total existing quantity of currency, both in action and capable of being brought into action during the height and great rage of the immaculate paper system, from 1810 to 1818 inclusive, was 51, 401, 608*l.*

"Let us now advert to the present state of things.

"The evidence on the affairs of the Bank of England was published last year, and from the appendix to this evidence it appears that the average circulation of the Bank of England during the years 1830 and 1831 was 20,142,005*l.*; and that, during the same period, the average amount of the private balances in the Bank of England was 5,381,810*l.*: to this we must add the circulation of the country bankers, the gold in circulation, and the silver in circulation, and this, when laid together, will give us the following account:—

Circulation of the Bank of England	£20,142,005
Ditto of the country banks	7,000,000
Private balances in the bank of England,	5,381,810
Gold in circulation	12,000,000
Silver in circulation	8,000,000
	£52,423,815

"And therefore it appears that the total quantity of currency, both in action and capable of being called into action during the years 1830 and 1831, was 52,423,815*l.*, and the total quantity of currency during the great fever of the paper system being only 51,4 1,608*l.*, it is clear that the quantity of money under the metallic system exceeds that of the paper system by more than 1,000,0 0*l.*, and this by tale, number for number, and piece for piece. But the matter does not stop here, for the power of a currency is not according to its denomination, but according to its real value; and this is manifest in the eyes of all men; for if we were to declare by law that one gold sovereign should pass for two, and every other coin in the same proportion, this would neither increase the quantity of gold nor the quantity of commodities; but all commodities would double in price, and the same quantity of gold under a different name would exchange for the same quantity of commodities as before; but as regards debts upon pre-existing contracts it would be different, and every debtor would cheat his creditor; and that a law should be passed which, leaving everything else as it stood before, should have no other effect to enable a fraudulent debtor to chouse his creditor, is hardly consonant to reason. The object of all laws is to protect the honest man against the rogue, but here is a law which expressly authorizes the rogue to cheat the honest man; and, therefore, this is a perversion of all law. Whether the creditor be cheated by means of a fraudulent paper currency, or an authorized reduction of the standard, or by clipped, base, and spurious coins, is all a case.

"All this being laid down, we return to our subject, and it being certain, as we have already said, that the power of every currency is only in proportion to its real, and not to its denominative, value, we have now to consider that during the height of the paper lunacy, from 1810 to 1818, the average price of gold was 4*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* per ounce, and this gives 17*s.* for the value of the bank-note; and the silver in circulation during the greater part of the same period was quite as bad as the paper; and therefore the real value of the 51,401,608*l.* of currency from 1810 to 1818, its power and command over and in the circulation of commodities was only 43,691,632*l.*, and therefore the currency of 1830 and 1831 exceeds the currency of the so-much-vaunted paper period in the sum of 8,732,453*l.*; and yet, in the face of this fact, we are to believe that the currency is contracted.

"But then, say the currency doctors, the circulation of the Bank of England is not now so high as it was in 1830 and 1831, but of this, having no official account, we cannot speak with certainty; it shall, however, be so if they like, and this, so far from improving their position, will make it still worse: for it is well known that during the year 1832, and up to the present period, a considerable quantity of gold has flowed into the country; and it is equally well known that during the same period the Bank has made large purchases of Exchequer-bills; and, therefore, the total quantity of currency since 1831 cannot have diminished, but, on the contrary, it must have greatly increased, and any decrease which may have taken place in the circulation has been more than compensated by an increase in the private balances; and this shows the improper conduct of the Bank directors: they saw by the return of bank-notes upon them, and the diminution of the circulation, that the currency was overcharged, and that less money was wanted; and yet, in the face of this fact, they create an additional quantity, and thereby artificially sink the interest of money to a ruinously low rate, and bring destruction on all men of real capital; in short, they have sown the seeds of a most destructive panic. There is currency enough, and more than enough, for every insane project; and if we do not have a repetition of the scenes of 1824-25 it will be owing to the prudence and forbearance of the public, and not to want of means; because, thanks to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, these exist in abundance. In the face, then of these facts, and of all former facts, and it having been repeatedly proved, and this by various persons, that the Bank of England has brought, and from the very nature of it constitution must ever bring, incalculable mischief on the community, who would think of renewing its charter, even for the shortest possible period."—*Times, March* 15.

POLAND.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE FRONTIERS OF POLAND.)

Since the press in Germany is under the severe control of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, no information from Poland can be obtained but with the greatest difficulty. I must add that the Russian Government takes the greatest care that its cruel ukases should not be known in foreign countries. I find, however, the means of informing you that the establishment of the mint and its steam-engine have been carried away to St. Petersburgh, that the prisons are still full, and the fate of the imprisoned is not as yet known. Everything indicates great poverty in the Russian finances. The increase of taxes, and the confiscations, without waiting for the sentence of the Courts, is going on with greater vigour. A shilling per acre has been added to the already too heavy amount of duties. Prince Czartoriski's magnificent country seat at Pulawy has been announced in the Warsaw newspaper as confiscated, and offered for sale; and in Volhynia and Podolia the confiscations are almost general, without paying the mortgages on those estates. The system of transplantation continues to carry away to Siberia and the Cancasus the peasants and small gentry. The measure which most provoked the whole population was the violation of the church of Chenstokow, held in the greatest veneration. There was in that church a miraculous image of the Holy Virgin. For many centuries Kings, Princes, the wealthy, and the poor, carried to that church their offerings in diamonds, gold, silver, and most rich *exvotos*. It was respected during the invasions of Turks and Tartars, but not by the Russians. That rich treasure, amounting to millions, has been robbed and carried away to St. Petersburgh. The annihilation of the Roman Catholic church,—the introduction of the Greek schismatic religion,—the total extinction of the Polish nation is openly declared and sworn! The most provoking circumstance is the impudence with which the Russian Government, in achieving in Poland these barbarous cruelties, denies and contradicts them in foreign newspapers. I have not the heart to pursue the subject further. We are the most miserable of mankind. If our destiny was to belong to a foreign Prince, why do we not belong to a Prince of Europe instead of an Asiatic despot'—*Times, Feb.* 25.

SUBSIDIZED STATES.

Extract from the Report of the Select Committee on E. I. Affairs.

On the question whether the subsidiary system be favourable to the happiness of the great body of the people, great diversity of opinion appears to exist.

The old remedy, it is said, for gross misgovernment in India, was conspiracy or insurrection. The subsidiary system, by introducing a British force, bound by treaty to protect the sovereign against all enemies, domestic or foreign, renders it impossible for his subjects to subvert his power by force of arms. That fear of the physical strength of the people which, in the independent states of the East, checks in some degree the cruelty and rapacity of rulers, has no effect on princes who are assured of receiving support from allies immeasurably superior to the natives in power and knowledge. Thus the dependant sovereign, restricted from the pursuits of ambition, and secured from the danger of revolt, generally becomes voluptuous or miserly; he sometimes abandons himself to sensual pleasure; he sometimes sets himself to accumulate a vast hoard of wealth; he vexes his subjects with exactions so grievous, that nothing but the dread of the British arms prevents them from rising up against him. The people, it is said, are degarded and impoverished. All honourable feeling is extinguished in the higher classes. A letter from Sir Thomas Munro has been quoted, in which that distinguished officer states that the effects of the subsidiary system may be traced in decaying villages and decreasing population, and that it seems impossible to retain it without nourishing all the vices of bad government. Mr. Russell, who was, during nearly 21 years, resident or assistant resident at Hyderabad, and Mr. Bayley, who was, during five years, a member of council in Bengal, have expressed the same opinion in the strongest terms. Colonel Barnwall, who was political agent in Kattywar, says that "it is the most difficult thing to prevent our protection from being abused." Mr. Jenkins, who was resident at the court of Nagpore, says that "our support has given cover to oppressions and extortions which probably, under other circumstances, would have produced rebellion."

On the other hand, some witnesses whose evidence is entitled to great respect, speak of this system more favourably. Sir John Malcolm is of opinion that it is not ill adapted to the present state of society in India. Colonel Munro speaks well of its operation in Mysore and Travancore. But it is in evidence that Mysore was for a considerable time governed by an able minister, whom the British Government had selected, and who acted under the direct superintendence of the British resident; and that in Travancore, where Colonel Munro held the office of resident, he assumed (with the full approbation of his own Government) the charge of the whole administration of the country. He states, that the British resident has of late ceased to direct the Government, and that in consequence affairs have relapsed into disorder. There is also reason to believe that the evils which have been described as belonging to the subsidiary system have, since the death of Poorneah, been grievously felt in Mysore. In fact, Colonel Munro distinctly says, "the subsidiary system is calculated to occasion misgovernment and oppression of the inhabitants, unless it is corrected by the influence of the British resident." Colonel Baillie, who was resident in Oude, and whose opinion is, on the whole, favourable to the subsidiary system, states, that the sovereign at whose court he was stationed collected vast sums in discreditable and oppressive ways; that the British force was frequently employed in assisting the collection of the revenue; that we were bound by treaty to put down all resistance to the established Government; and that the prince was, by his connexion with us, completely relieved from all fear of deposition.

It seems to be the general opinion of the witnesses who are most favourable to the subsidiary system that the constant interference of the British Government is necessary to make that system tolerable to the body of the people; but about the degree and mode of interference great diversity of opinion seems to exist. In some of the dependant states, the British Government has insisted on the appointment of a Dewan or minister, in whom is placed confidence; and it appears to have been the opinion of Sir Thomas Munro that this plan, though objectionable, is yet on the whole, the best which can be adopted. "It is," he says, "the only measure by which any amends can be made to the people of the country for the miseries brought upon them by the subsidiary force in giving stability to a vicious Government." The opinion of some witnesses of great authority is adverse to this plan. In Mysore, during the long minority of the young rajah, it is said to have succeeded perfectly. In the dominions of the Nizam, on the other hand, it is said to have aggravated all the evils which are ascribed to the subsidiary system.

It is proper to add, that all the evidence which has been offered to your Committee on this subject tends to show that any sudden change would be attended with difficulty and danger. Those witnesses who have dwelt most on the evils of the subsidiary policy, have admitted that we can remove those evils only by watching for favourable conjectures, and by gradually introducing a better system.

If we are not to abandon the subsidiary system, it is clearly our duty to render it as beneficial, or rather as little detrimental as possible, to the interests of the inhabitants of the allied states.

The personal character of the resident must always be a matter of the greatest importance He is much more of a minister than an ambassador; he carries the subsidiary system into effect; and is the organ through which the views of the British Government must be promoted. He has to perform the delicate task of governing those, who, from their station, should themselves be governors, and has to contend with the perpetual intrigues of the natives who surround the court. But there is evidence to prove that, if the efforts of the resident are judicially directed, he may not only promote the interest of his own government, but increase the prosperity of the country in which he is placed. In many cases, the treaties leave to the subsidized prince independent authority within his own dominions, yet if the prince, in the exercise of that authority, so vexes his people as to endanger public tranquillity, in that case it must be the duty of the resident (with the sanction of his own government) to address the strongest remonstrances to the prince, with the view to induce him to adopt a more equitable system of rule. In point of fact, as already observed, it appears that efforts of this nature have been frequently made, and sometimes with good effect.

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